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THIS PAPER IS 40 YEARS OLD.]

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of
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Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite
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Jan. 1, 1893

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1893

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WALKER & CANSLER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offices, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, Law Building.
Jan. 6, 1893

F. L. OSBORNE. W. C. MAXWELL.
OSBORNE & MAXWELL.
Attorneys at Law.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
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Prompt attention given to all business in-
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BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver
and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1892

JAS. ADREY BELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business.
Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1893.

JOHN FARRIOR,
No. 3 North Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sil-
ver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch
Repairing.
March 28, 1892.

E. Nye Hutchison, J. R. Miller, J. C. Wheeler
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon
Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1893.

**THE WHITE FRONT
DRUG STORE,**
NO. 13, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually
kept in a Drug House
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1892.

PICTURE FRAMES.
A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of
picture frame MOUNTINGS, just received: Oak,
Cherry, and Gilt room Moulding. Call and see
the new MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
J. H. VAN NNESS.
March 11, 1892. 21 North Tryon Street.

R. F. DAVIDSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Has on hand, for sale, improved city prop-
erty, from \$800 to \$10,000. Also, vacant
lots in all parts of the city, and 5,000
acres of farm land, some near the city, others on
Catawba River and Rail Roads. Property,
bought, sold and rented. Collections made and
cash negotiated.
For terms and location, call at office, No. 1
over A. B. Reese Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
June 17, 1890

There is one more church goer at
Orange than there was, and it is all owing
to an athletic rector. The latter had been
urging the man to attend service and
was somewhat astonished at his parish-
oner's proposition that he should settle
the question of his going to church or
staying away by a public auction. The rector
accepted the challenge and gave his
parishoner a handsome and effectual
drubbing. On the next Sunday the
rector on his way to church called for his
late antagonist, and the latter faithfully
kept his word.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a mortgage made by J. H. Gray
and W. W. Gray and wife, F. M. Gray to me
and registered in book 48, page 245, in the
Register of Deeds Office, for Mecklenburg county,
I will sell at public auction, at the Court
House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on
the 13th day of February, 1893, for cash, the
land described, in said mortgage containing fifty
acres more or less, adjoining the lands of J. S.
P. Gray, Jas. DeArmond's estate and others, in
Mallard Creek township.

JOHN OCHLER,
Mortgagee.
By virtue of a power of sale contained in a
deed of trust executed by S. L. McElhenny and
wife to me, dated February 16th, 1887, and reg-
istered in the office of the Register of Deeds of
this county, in book 54, page 386, I will sell at
public auction, at the Court House door in
Charlotte, on the first day of February, 1893, to
the highest bidder, for cash, the tract of land
described in said deed of trust, situated in Steele
Creek township on the Catawba river, and ad-
joining the lands of J. P. Miller, T. J. McGuire,
Mrs. Ellen Bailey and others, and known as the
"Parlow Tract," containing one hundred acres
more or less.

NOTICE!
Having this day qualified before the Clerk of
the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, as
the Administrator of J. D. Knox, I hereby give
notice to all persons holding claims against said
deceased to present them to me before the 1st
day of January, 1894, or this notice will be
pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. M. BOYD,
Administrator of J. D. Knox,
Raleigh, P. O., N. C.
Dec. 23, 1892. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of the Es-
tate of the late J. B. Galloway, I hereby notify
all creditors of said deceased to present their
claims to me on or before the 17th day of Decem-
ber, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar
of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate
will please make immediate payment.

L. M. DAVIS,
Administrator.
Dec. 16, 1892. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of I. N.
Alexander, Sr., deceased, late of Mecklenburg
county, N. C., all persons having claims against
the estate of the said deceased are hereby notified
to present them to me for payment on or before
the 10th day of December, 1893, or this notice
will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Per-
sons indebted to said estate are notified to make
immediate payment to me.

H. N. P. JARR,
Adm'r of I. N. Alexander, Sr., dec'd.
Dec. 9, 1892. 6w

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE.
—OR—
**ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR
THIS SEASON'S TRADE.**
Beautiful 16th Century Plush Rockers.
16th Century Rattan Rockers.
16th Century Tables
All are of exceedingly handsome patterns.
The very latest things out, and
There are no more tasty presents to be found
anywhere. Call and see.

BURGESS NICHOLS,
Furniture Dealer.
Oct. 28, 1892.

**DON'T FAIL TO GO TO
—THE—
CITY :: BAKERY**
—FOR YOUR—
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
REMEMBER FASNACHT
Makes Pure Candles. Don't throw away your
Money on inferior Candles. We make it pure
and fresh. No inferior Candles. We make the
Finest Cakes. Large Cakes. Pound Cakes.
Fruit Cakes and Small Cakes of all kinds. We
keep Fresh Bread, Hot Rolls for Breakfast and
Supper, Pies, etc.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!
Oranges, Apples, Nuts of all kinds. Anything
you want for the Holidays—Go to
J. FASNACHT,
35 W. Trade St., op. First Presbyterian Church.
Dec. 23, 1892.

**DON'T FAIL
TO SEE J. R. EDDINS'S
NEW STOCK OF STATIONERY.**
We have a full line of Stationery for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S USE.
—ALSO—
A full supply of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Especially adapted by the North Carolina
BOARD OF EDUCATION.
A fine assortment of BLANK BOOKS, and
everything usually kept in a first-class
Book Store. Call and see our
new line of goods, at
J. R. EDDINS'S BOOK STORE,
Opposite Central Hotel.
Charlotte Oct. 28, 1892.

Building for Others.
What if I build for others,
And the walls of the building stand
Long after I am forgotten
By the dwellers within the land,
Long after the buildings have crumbled
That were founded upon the sand?
What if I build for others,
And the building shelters me not,
And within the home I have builded
I shall have no part or lot,
And the dwellers who have their homes there
Through all times shall know me not?
Yet when the years shall have faded,
And beneath the roof tree's shade,
The children of generations
In their childish days have played,
And have passed from under the roof tree
And vanished into the shade.
Some dweller beneath the roof tree,
Thinking of when it was new,
May say as his thoughts turn backward,
Keeping its age in view.
"The builder who built this building
Built better than he knew."
And I, though I have passed onward,
Hear the Master's call,
May know, though it may not matter
To me what the building befall,
It is better to have builded for others
Than not to have builded at all.
—E. Norman Gunnison in Boston Transcript.

People Who Fall Safely.
A fall, as a rule, injures a drunken man
much less than a sober one, because, the
controlling power of the mind being ren-
dered nil through intoxication, the body
falls as an inert mass, and thus the
chances of injury are lessened, for,
strange though it may appear, it is no
less a fact that the most numerous cases
of injury arising from a fall are caused
by the effort, voluntary or otherwise,
to avert the consequences, thus straining
the muscles and tendons. Very rarely
are injuries effects from a fall known in
a lunatic asylum, for the same simple
reason—the mind has no influence over
the action of the body. And it is a re-
markable and well known fact to those
who have to deal with such cases, adds
the Boston Herald, that whatever injuries
are so caused heal much more rapidly
than in the case of sane people, the mind
having more to do with retarding or as-
sisting nature's efforts than is generally
known or realized.

He Would It at Night.
It was in a Fifth Avenue jewelry store.
"My watch," said a gentleman to the
salesman, exhibiting a costly repeater,
"varies a minute a week. It ought to
keep time to the second, and so you re-
presented to me when I purchased it.
Look at it."
The salesman critically examined the
works through his glass, closed the case
and handed the timepiece to its owner.
"There is nothing the matter with
your watch. It will keep perfect time if
you wind it in the morning."
"Oh," laughed the gentleman, "that's a
cheat. I wind it at a certain hour at
night."
"That has nothing to do with it,"
responded the clerk. During the night
your watch is quiet, as it were. That is,
it hangs in your vest without motion or
touch. If you don't wind it at night, the
mainpring is then relaxed instead of be-
ing in that condition during the day. By
winding it in the morning the mainpring
remains close and tight all day. It keeps
the movement steady at a time when you
are handling it, running around and more
or less jarring it as you have about the
city, attending to your daily affairs. A re-
laxed mainpring at this time accounts
for fine watches varying slightly. Try it,
and you will find that I am right."
—Sun.

Puzzles About the Eel.
Of all the common creatures of the
water world is as great a puzzle to the
naturalist as the slippery, eel-like eel.
That they live and have their being there
is not the shadow of a doubt, but exactly
how they are propagated no living man
knows. You may assert that they bring
forth their young alive, like the viper
does, and I may declare that the baby eel
comes from eggs or spawn, and yet
neither can prove that the other is in
error. In short, the eel's manner of
breeding is one of the mysteries of na-
ture. Some authorities contend that they
grow up from horsehair; others that
they are generated spontaneously from
slime. The fishermen of all countries
have their popular superstitions respect-
ing this slippery customer. In Scandina-
vian lands they tell you that eels are the
progeny of the water snake and some
species of fish, and being hybrids, like
mules, never breed. In Sardinia they are
said to be produced from eggs laid by a
water beetle known, on this account, as
"the mother of eels." Some years ago
the celebrated Virchow offered a large re-
ward to anyone that would send him a
female eel containing eggs. He was
never called upon to pay the reward. A
most careful examination with the micro-
scope is necessary in order to distinguish
the sexes. If you doubt these things
send to the United States Fish Commis-
sioners for a ton of eel eggs.

He Carried His Head Under His Arm.
I recently came across a little history
of St. Dennis, the patron saint of France.
This history was not a burlesque, but
was evidently written in good faith by a
man named Samuel Ireland.
The saint, it will be remembered, was
beheaded, after which he walked from
Rheims to Paris. This miracle Mr.
Ireland emphasizes in the following strik-
ing way. He says:
"During this and other peregrinations
of the good St. Dennis, he carried his
head under his arm. He took as much
care of it as if it were to him the most
precious thing in the world, and fre-
quently he would sit down by the road-
side and taking his head in both hands
lift it to his lips with much affection."

E. M. ANDREWS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture, Pianos and Organs.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN THE—
Two Carolinas.

Stiles are all new and artistic. Nothing like
my Stiles and Prices ever heard of
in this country. I guarantee
TO SELL YOU
For less money by far than you can buy in
ANY OTHER MARKET.
DO YOU WANT PROOF.
Then get other dealers prices and then compare
see me, or write for prices and catalogues.
Come to see me when you want to buy
Furniture, a Piano, or an Organ.
And whatever you do not buy elsewhere be-
fore seeing my prices. I will save you
money and guarantee what you buy.
Write me for prices and terms.

E. M. ANDREWS,
Furniture, Piano and Organ Dealer.
16 and 18 West Trade St.,
Jan. 16, 1893 Charlotte, N. C.

LAST NOTICE!
H E E D I T!
We have over SIX HUNDRED UNPAID Ac-
counts and Notes on our Retail Ledgers.
We do not intend to carry these over another
year. If you wish to save yourself COSTS
come and pay us at once. To those
whom the Law cannot make pay,
we will say, if you wish to save
your credit come and pay
us. We must have
the money.
DO NOT FORCE US TO ADD COSTS.
Yours truly,
BROWN, WEDDINGTON & CO.
Dec. 18, 1892.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known
and so popular as to need no special men-
tion. All who have used Electric Bitters
sing the same song of praise.—A purgative
medicine does not exist and it is guaran-
teed to do all that is claimed. Electric
Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver
and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils,
Salt Rheum and other affections caused
by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria
from the system and prevent as well as
cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of
Headache, Constipation and Indigestion
try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction
guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price
50 cts., and \$1.00 per bottle at Burwell &
Dunn, wholesale & Retail, and at Jordan
& Scott, wholesale Drugstore.

How Buzzards Kill Snakes.
"I once observed," said Lamartine Gib-
son, "what was to me a new and interest-
ing sight—that of a half dozen buzzards
killing a snake. It was years ago, when
I lived as a boy down on a farm near
Sheboygan, Ill. One morning I set
on a rail fence under a walnut tree,
overlooking a field of growing wheat,
when I observed high in the air two or
three buzzards sailing about, just as lazy
and delightfully smooth as one could
imagine, around and around in a circle.
It was not long until several more arrived,
and then I counted a half dozen. They
drew nearer from over a patch of woods,
and dropped near the ground in the next
field. Here they circled about, every
bird swooping close to the ground with
earth, and all at once one arose with a
great black wriggling cord that I at once
imagined must be a snake. The buzzard
dropped the snake from about fifteen feet
up, and then dropped right after it and
brought it up again. I jumped from the
fence and ran across the field over near
where the battle, somewhat lopsidedly,
was going on."
"The half dozen buzzards were close to-
gether, taking turn about at the snake,
carrying it aloft and then dropping it
with a deadly thud. I thought at the
time that a snake could not stand many
falls like that, and so I grabbed a stick
and ran near to where it last fell. My
approach scared them away. One bird,
however, made a swoop and gathered
the snake by the back, but the black grip
was not strong enough and the serpent
fell to the ground. I reached there before
the bird could swoop again, and stood
guard over the remains. The snake was
stunned to death. It was considerably
torn—a great long black snake fully five
feet in length and one and a half inches
in thickness. I added a few blows with my
club for assurance sake and then
walked away to see if the buzzards would
return. They had ascended high into the
air, but they were still over the spot,
circling about, awaiting my departure.
I drew off and sat down by the fence.
Then they came down. One seized the
reptile and sailed away, closely followed
by the other. It was a battle of
birds, then, and in the scuffle the
reptile was frequently dropped. The
contest continued far over the fields and
out of my vision."—St. Louis Globe Demo-
crat.

A Difficult Problem.
Weighing the earth is a difficult
problem which has often interested sci-
entists, and various efforts
have been made to determine with some
degree of accuracy the probable approxi-
mate weight of the globe on which we
live. In 1772 a series of curious experi-
ments was made by Prof. Maskelyne in
Mount Schibhallion, in Scotland, by which
he determined the singular fact that the
attraction exerted by the mountain mass
on the plumb line caused it to deviate
nearly six seconds from the perpendicular.
Long and abstruse calculations followed,
on the details of which it is not necessary
to dwell, but the result was, taking the
diameter of the earth as 7,912.1 miles
and the weight of a cubic foot of water
as 62.30 pounds, the weight of the earth
was calculated to be 5,842,000,000,000,
000,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

THE LAW OF SELF DEFENCE.
BY JUDGE L. W. WINSTON.
In our State, whenever a person admits
that he has killed another with a deadly
weapon, the law supplies malice; and, if
nothing else appear, he is guilty of mur-
der. Facts in mitigation or justification
of his conduct must appear in the evidence,
otherwise he pays the capital penalty.
As is well known, in all criminal cases
the State must satisfy the jury, beyond
all reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the
accused. But this rule has no application
when one admits that he has slain an-
other. For when he makes this admis-
sion there is an end to all reasonable doubt,
and the defendant has the burden cast
upon himself to show facts and circum-
stances of excuse.
Every killing is a homicide. But, of
course, there are several grades of
homicide.
When no particle of blame attaches to
one in killing another, the law says that
he is justified in the act. The familiar
illustration of this is when the sheriff
does execution upon one by hanging
him.
Then we have the general classification
called excusable homicide. This may
arise in several ways. If a person be
doing a lawful act and accidentally kill
another, this is excusable homicide
upon another, and being "pressed to the
wall," say his assailant to save his
own life or his person from great bodily
harm, this is called excusable homicide in
self-defence. It is of this that we pro-
pose, in part to write in this article.
Before doing so, however, we will explain
that there is another and deeper grade of
homicide called felonious homicide. If
the felonious killing be with malice, and
this malice may be expressed or implied,
we have the crime at which human
nature shudders, called murder. But if
the felonious slaying be without malice,
we have manslaughter.
Let us consider, therefore, what are
the excuses that the law adjudges suffi-
cient to raise the grade of the killing
from murder to excusable homicide or to
manslaughter.
In the first place, let it be borne in
mind that words, however grievous, will
not justify a blow, or excuse, or indeed
even mitigate a killing. That is to say,
if one use the most opprobrious epithet to
your very face and, in consequence of the
same, you strike him, you are guilty of
battery; or, if you kill him, you are
guilty of murder. True, in the former
case the party who used the words would
be indictable for an affray, but you would
not be excusable. Generally speaking,
the party who provokes the difficulty is
the more guilty of the two, and is so
treated by the courts. What will excuse
a blow? and what will excuse a killing?
Now quite a variety of facts and circum-
stances will mitigate a killing from
murder to manslaughter, but what will
absolutely excuse the fact?
If one strike and slay another to save
his own life or his person from great
bodily harm, while the assailant is about
to and would inflict but for disabling
blow, the slaying is excusable. So if one
kill another to prevent a felony threaten-
ed and begun, and which if committed
would be punishable with death, he is ex-
cusable.
For example, if a man were breaking
into your dwelling in the night time and
you were to shoot and kill him to prevent
the crime, you would be excused. So if
one make a criminal assault on a female
and is killed to prevent it, it would be
excusable homicide. But after the as-
sault was consummated if the assailant
were killed, not to prevent his escape,
but in the heat of passion, this would be
murder.
Even if one killed the violator of the
sanctity of home in *flagrant delicto* it is
not excusable homicide, but manslaughter.
The famous Daniel Sickles trial in Wash-
ington city many years ago illustrated
this point; and in the trial, the opinions
of our North Carolina Judges were often
quoted.
If one, arrested by an officer for a
felony, making his escape and it be-
comes necessary to shoot in order to hold
the prisoner, who was walking in his
front yard in the night time. The party
was not committing any offence. Our
courts held that to kill a man to prevent a
bare civil trespass was murder.
Our statute provides that every person
present at any breach of the peace shall
endeavor to suppress the same, and if
necessary may arrest the offenders.
A case occurred in the county of Wayne
in 1870 which is interesting. Barney
Bryant had a hog stolen. He suspected
a fellow named Cogdell. Armed himself
and went to Cogdell's house. Cogdell,
being accused by Bryant of the theft, ran
away. Bryant ordered him four times to
stop, and then shot and hit him. For
a moment he was tried and convicted.
He was killed when he shot it would
have been manslaughter at the least," say
the court. It will be observed that this
stealing did not occur in the presence of
Bryant; nor did he say that he came to
arrest Cogdell; nor was it shown that
the shooting was necessary to prevent his
escape; nor did he have a warrant.
In this case the court clearly intimates
that one is not to be excused who slays
another not arrested, but feeling from
arrest for a minor felony, such as theft
and the like.
But it would seem that if the offence
committed be capital, and a person pre-
sented makes known his intention to arrest,
and the felon flee he may be killed if he
be necessary to kill to prevent his escape.
Therefore, in these latter days of bur-
glary, we may take courage, for if the
burglar is fleeing from our house in the
dark and we command him to halt and be
under arrest, and he fails to do so, but
continues his flight, and we shoot and kill
him, and the shot be necessary to prevent

his escape, this would be excusable on
our part.
* * * We have seen that words will
not excuse a blow or mitigate a killing.
But a blow will often reduce the grade
of homicide from murder to manslaughter.
For example, if two men meet and fight
willingly, and in the heat of passion one
slay the other, this is but manslaughter.
The law has regard for the weakness of
mankind.
Sometimes one man will have a grudge
against another, malice the law calls it,
and he will provoke that other to strike,
and after the first blow is stricken, the
party assaulted will draw his weapon and
take human life. If the jury find such
facts as these it would make a case of
murder. We do not have malice if the
crime be manslaughter. "Malice pre-
sented" and the "furor brevis" do not go
together. "Malice excludes passion;
passion presupposes the absence of
malice." This doctrine was laid down in
Madison Johnson's case, in the first
volume of Iredell's Law. And while it
has not been changed to this day, still
our courts, in a case in the 30 N. C. R.
against one Barnwell, say that if there be
malice, and a reconciliation take place,
and then a killing, on a first provocation,
the law will refer the motive, to the latest
provocation, and not to the old grudge.
Generally speaking, therefore, we may
say that a killing upon provocation is not
murder but manslaughter.
But in a case against one Curry, in the
first of Jones, we find three exceptions to
this rule as follows:
1. When there is provocation, no
matter how strong, if the killing is done
in an unusual manner, evincing thereby
deliberate wickedness of heart, it is
murder.
2. Where there is no slight provocation,
if the killing is done with an excess of
violence out of all proportion to the pro-
vocation, it is murder.
3. Where the right to chastise is
abused, if the measure of chastisement, or
the weapons used, be likely to kill, it is
murder.
A drunken fellow caught hold of the
bride rein of a man's horse and would let
the rider proceed on his journey. His
journey was delayed about ten minutes.
The men were somewhat related, and had
just been drinking together. Finally the
man on the horse dismounted, knocked
the offender down with a jug, filled with
molasses, and, after felling him to the
ground, crushed in his skull with the
stone jug, adding, "D—n you lie there."
This was held only manslaughter; and
was not embraced in the second ex-
ception above because the provocation
was not very slight, and there was no
malice, and the weapon was not prepared
to kill. This case is reported in the fifth
of Jones.

We often hear of one "retreating to the
wall."
What does it mean? Certainly not
that he shall actually go back until he
come to an obstruction which prevents
further retreat. It means simply that
the party assaulted must flee as far as he
conveniently can either by reason of some
wall, ditch or other impediment, or as far
as the fierceness of the assault will permit
him.
If one is defending his habitation, and
is without fault himself, he is not com-
pelled to retreat.
So if a person unlawfully and feloniously
assault one, retreat is not neces-
sary. Nor does an officer, lawfully ar-
resting one, have to retreat to the wall.
But if the assault is without any
felonious intent, the person assaulted may
not stand his ground and kill his adver-
sary, if there be any way of escape open
to him. So, even if one enter into a fight
willingly and in the progress of the fight
he be put to the wall, and it become
necessary in order to save his own life or
his person from great harm that he kill
his adversary, this is excusable homicide.
It would not be proper to conclude this
paper without stating that if a person is
assaulted in such a way as to induce in
him a reasonable belief that he is in actual
danger of losing his life, he will be just-
ified in defending himself, even if the
danger prove to be apparent only and
not real. For example, if one draw and
present a gun or pistol at another, and
that other reasonably fearing his life to
be in danger, shoot and kill first, this will
be excusable; although the dead man's
weapon should be found afterwards to be
not loaded.

A SUGGESTION.
In North Carolina at the present time,
we have three verdicts in cases of homi-
cide: (1) guilty, (generally); (2) guilty
of manslaughter; (3) not guilty.
Our Judges now, often, are compelled
to charge the jury that the prisoner is
guilty of murder or of nothing. The law
has no grade between the two. In other
words, cases arise in which there is no
element of manslaughter. It is, hence,
guilty or not guilty.
Juries are human, and are loth to take
human life; hence the guilty sometimes
escape entirely; whereas, if there were
an intermediate grade of crime of less
gravity than murder, it would rarely
occur that there would be a miscarriage
of justice.

New York State and Texas and Ten-
nessee, and many others, have changed
the law of homicide very materially and
with satisfactory results.
There have been murder in the first
degree and murder in the second degree.
All murders which are perpetrated by
means of poisoning or lying in wait, or
which are committed in the perpetration
or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape,
robbery, mayhem or burglary, and all
other kinds of wilful, deliberate and
premeditated killings, are murder in the
first degree.
Murder in the second degree includes
all other kinds of killing not embraced in
the definition of murder in the first de-
gree. So that when the unlawful killing
of a human being is the result of malice,
suddenly produced at the time the fatal
blow is struck, and the killing is without
premeditation or deliberation, it is murder
in the second degree.
Our law givers now, about convening,
will find it interesting to see if the change
is desirable and necessary.—Biblical Re-
corder.

**THE WHITE FRONT
DRUG STORE,**
NO. 13, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually
kept in a Drug House
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1892.

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A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of
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March 11, 1892. 21 North Tryon Street.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT.
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lots in all parts of the city, and 5,000
acres of farm land, some near the city, others on
Catawba River and Rail Roads. Property,
bought, sold and rented. Collections made and
cash negotiated.
For terms and location, call at office, No. 1
over A. B. Reese Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
June 17, 1890

Building for Others.
What if I build for others,
And the walls of the building stand
Long after I am forgotten
By the dwellers within the land,
Long after the buildings have crumbled
That were founded upon the sand?
What if I build for others,
And the building shelters me not,
And within the home I have builded
I shall have no part or lot,
And the dwellers who have their homes there
Through all times shall know me not?
Yet when the years shall have faded,
And beneath the roof tree's shade,
The children of generations
In their childish days have played,
And have passed from under the roof tree
And vanished into the shade.
Some dweller beneath the roof tree,
Thinking of when it was new,
May say as his thoughts turn backward,
Keeping its age in view.
"The builder who built this building
Built better than he knew."
And I, though I have passed onward,
Hear the Master's call,
May know, though it may not matter
To me what the building befall,
It is better to have builded for others
Than not to have builded at all.
—E. Norman Gunnison in Boston Transcript.

People Who Fall Safely.
A fall, as a rule, injures a drunken man
much less than a sober one, because, the
controlling power of the mind being ren-
dered nil through intoxication, the body
falls as an inert mass, and thus the
chances of injury are lessened, for,
strange though it may appear, it is no
less a fact that the most numerous cases
of injury arising from a fall are caused
by the effort, voluntary or otherwise,
to avert the consequences, thus straining
the muscles and tendons. Very rarely
are injuries effects from a fall known in
a lunatic asylum, for the same simple
reason—the mind has no influence over
the action of the body. And it is a re-
markable and well known fact to those
who have to deal with such cases, adds
the Boston Herald, that whatever injuries
are so caused heal much more rapidly
than in the case of sane people, the mind
having more to do with retarding or as-
sisting nature's efforts than is generally
known or realized.